IOADWAY THEATRE-2-8-The Crust of CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL-10 a. m. until 10 p. m. Gallery-S:30-Concert. CABINO-8:15-The Gondollers, COLUMBUS THEATRE-8-A Mad Bargain. DALY'S THEATRE-2-8:15-Twelfth Night. EDEN MUSEE-The World in Wax.

EMPIRE THEATRE-2-8:15-The Girl I Left Behind PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8 15-Diplomacy. GARDEN THEATRE-2-8:15-Girofle-Girofle. FRAND OPERA HOUSE-2-8-Lady of Lyons. HARRIGAN'S THEA 2-8-Cordella's Aspirations.
HARLEN OPERA HOUSE-S 15-A Parisian Roman HOYTS MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-S 30-A Trip

to Chinatown. KOSTER & BIAL'S-2-8-Vaudeville.

LENOX LYCEUM-Food and Hea th Exhibition. LYCEUM THEATRE-8:15-Americans Abroad. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-2-8-Barnum & Bailey

PALMER'S THEATRE-S 20-Lady Windermere's Fan. STANDARD THEATRE-S:15-The Sportsman. STAR THEATRE-S:15-Brother John. TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-S-Vaud ville. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-8:15-Joseph.

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New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Charles de Lesseps, M. Baihaut and M. Blondin were convicted and sentenced in the Assize Court in Paris; the other Panama detendants were acquitted. === Great alarm is felt in Rome on account of the work of dynamiters, eight bombs being found or exploded during the day. - The House of Commons discussed and ordered to first reading the Government's bill for the creation of Parish Councils. == Rector Ahlwardt made a sensational statement in the Reichstag that Prince Bismarck and other German officials had made fraudulent contracts with Hebrew financiers. === The Mayor of Moscow was shot by a man named Adrianoff.

Domestic .- The Senate at Albany passed the bill allowing savings banks to extend the scope of their investments; Governor Flower's Adirondack Park bill was discussed. —— A fire in a flour mill at Litchfield, Ill., was quickly followed by an explosion, which wrecked that structure and many buildings in the town; several persons were injured; the damage to the mill was \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. ____ The Republican Convention in Rhode Island renominated D. Russell Brown for Governor; the Democrats nominated David S. Baker. == The Reading receiver's application to issue certificates was referred to a master. === Indiana Democrats denounced the appointment of Frank B. Burke as United States District-Attorney of Indiana.

City and Suburban .- Controller Myers criticised severely the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company before the Rapid Transit Commission Chauncey M. Depew talked about the railroad situation. === Thomas F. Cunningham was elected a State Senator in the IXth District te succeed the late E. P. Hagan. - A. B. Baird, a preminent insurance man, of New-Jersey, was killed by a train at Rahway. - The walking-beam of the Hartford steamer City of Springfield broke, and disabled the vessel. Stocks dull, without important change. The closing was strong, but generally final gains were fractional! money on call was easier, ruling at about 4 per cent, but foreign exchange was a

triffe higher. The Weather .- Forecast for to-day : Generally fair; alight thermal changes; a little warmer, perhaps. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 51 degrees; lowest, 36; average, 45 1-8.

Secretary Hoke Smith's advice to Georgia applicants for office is sound and sensible, but its excellencies will not prevent it from being unpalatable in the highest degree to hundreds of the faithful who have felt that with one of their own number in a high place in Washington they were sure of getting generous slices of patronage. It looks as if Mr. Hoke Smith were paving the way for making himself the most unpopu'ar living Georgian.

Representatives of the Academy of Medicine visited Governor Flower yesterday in order to place before him the views of the eminent physicians composing that body in reference to the Croton Watershed bill. While they would greatly prefer a bill embodying their rejected suggestions, they insist that the bill as it stands is greatly in need of amendment, inasmuch as it makes no provision for preventing pollution of the city's water supply. In eagerness for the real estate speculation provided for by the measure as passed, the Tammany people seem to have overlooked the pose in view. There is ample reason for the Governor either to veto the bill or to

The bridges across the East River whose construction was authorized by the Aldermen yesterday were made possible by legislation seed a year ago. The matter attracted a good al of attention when before the Legislature of 1892, as the bills after being passed were principle, but is opposed to it in practice. Or of the Judge. In giving dinners and all other

send it back for revision.

returned by the Governor, who insisted that adequate compensation had not been provided for the privileges granted. Besides the two proposed bridges, there is to be an "approach" in the form of a crosstown elevated railroad. which will carry the bridge passengers easily and quickly to the existing elevated lines in Communication between Brooklyn this city. and New-York will be greatly facilitated when the plans of the East River Bridge Company are carried to completion, which will, of course not be for several years to come, even if work is begun at once and vigorously pushed.

Controller Myers's second communication to the Rapid Transit Commission on the subject of the compensation to be paid to the city by the elevated roads for the additional privileges granted them strongly emphasizes two pointsnamely, that a percentage of gross receipts affords the best basis of compensation, and that the proposed extensions and additions will be of great value to the Manhattan Company. What he said was not agreeable to the company's representative, of course, but the people will heartily support Mr. Myers in the effort he is making to have this matter adjusted on a basis of reason and common-sense.

THE BOYCOTT QUESTION.

It is not strange that the orders of the courts in the Ann Arbor Railway case excite the deepest interest. Officers of labor organizations naturally question the propriety of a decision which, to say the least, must materially limit the power of such organizations. Grand Master Sargent of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen declared that the order "is the deathblow to labor organizations, if it is the law. for at one blow it revolutionizes their pur pose." President Depew of the New-York Central expresses unwillingness to discuss the subject as a lawyer until the full text of the decisions and orders has been received, but Mr. Buchanan, superintendent of motive power, expressed great surprise, and said of the deeision: "If it is sustained of course it will revolutionize railroading, and lead to laws defining more clearly than has ever been done before the exact duty of employers and their employes in their relations with each other." Mr. Hurd, formerly a member of Congress, has undertaken to defend the seven engineers and firemen charged with contempt of court before Judge Ricks, and it is stated that Chief Arthur of the Locomotive Engineers will be arrested on his arrival at Toledo.

Much of the comment on the decisions and orders seems to be based upon mistaken conceptions. It does not appear that the Judge in either instance assumed authority to prohibit the employes of any company from leaving its service if they chose. That was not the question before the court. The question was whether the officers of the labor organizations had the right to declare a boycott against the Ann Arbor Company, and to prohibit the men employed on other railroads from handling the freight taken from the boyested company. In his remarks to the men Judge Ricks informed them that their right to leave the employ of a company was not in question, but that while they remained in its employ they were under obligation to discharge faithfully and fully the duties of the positions which they had undertaken to fill.

The investigation of books and records of the labor organization, it is stated, failed to show any specified authority vested in the officials of such organizations to order a boycott or a strike. But that seems not a matter of much importance. Whether the organizations have in form and expressly intrusted to one official or to all the officials any such power, it is certain that strikes have been ordered, and boycotts have been ordered, and have been in many cases enforced by the members of railroad organizations from the highest to the lowest. The question is not whether the organizations confer in form more or less power. but whether certain power is in fact exercised by those organizations. One of the critics who censures Judge Ricks most severely urges that if his decision is sound in law, it is incompre hensible that the same principle has never been discovered by other courts and applied in other cases. But the novelty of the idea underlying the decision, if it be altogether novel, is no proof that the decision is unsound.

Freedom to work or to cease work is not denied. But the citizen of civilized society is ever forced to recognize the fact that his rights are to some extent limited by his duties to society and to other individuals. His freedom is not absolute, for he has no right to exercise that freedom in such a way as unjustly to deprive others of their rights. Now it is plain, on the very face of things, that a great corporation which serves the whole people, and upon which the whole people must necessarily depend for essential facilities, cannot be blocked in its operations without injury done to multitudes. The right of the laboring man as an individual, the right of any association of railroad workers, is therefore necessarily restricted to some extent by the fact that the operation of a road cannot be arrested without injury to the public. How far this principle restricts individual freedom the courts have yet to decide.

PLAIN TALK BY A DEMOCRAT. When a leading Democratic journal feels compelled to indict a Democratic Legislature for gross infidelity to the great fundamental principle of home rule, it may occur to Democratic leaders that it is high time for them to call a halt. The indictment in this instance is framed by "The Buffalo Courier," and is prompted by the evident intention of the majority at Albany to pass what is known as the Gallagher Gas bill. "The Courier" characterizes this measure as a scheme having for its object to rob Buffalo and all the other cities and towns and villages of Erie and Niagara counties of the right to pass upon the question of granting the sought-for franchise. franchise," "The Courier" adds, "is to be seized by the Legislature and turned over to the schemers in defiance of the local authorities and without local authority."

It needs no argument to make clear that a Legislature against which a charge so serious as this can truthfully be brought is essentially untrustworthy and dangerous. A body of lawmakers so wanting in respect for what is fundamental in our system of government as wantonly to attack home rule necessarily carns the condemnation of right-minded men, whatever their political faith. But this Legislature of 1893. like its immediate predecessor, has become notorious for its disgraceful raids upon the cities and villages of the State. In this important particular they will pass into our history as the most disreputable organization

that ever sat at the Capital. It will be interesting to see what the Democratic State Convention of next fall will do about it. It will have to take one of four positions. It can place a plank in its platform denouncing the Legislature of 1892-93 for its flagrant treachery, oft repeated, to home rule. Or it can take pains to make no allusion whatever, express or implied, to home rule. Or it was given to Elias Cornelius on account of the can explain that it believes in home rule in

some such fashion as this: Resolved, That this New-York iDemocratic State Convention, while conceding that home rule is a good thing for Ireland, is convinced that it is a bad thing for the cities and villages within our own borders. We point with pride to the anti-home rule record of the last two Democratic Legislatures as an earnest of the belief of the party which those bodies represented, that home rule, while it is to be recommended to foreign parts, is to be discouraged at home,

Which is it to be?

RHODE ISLAND POLITICS.

The Rhode Island canvass this year will be quietly conducted. By common consent political operations are to be compressed within a single fortnight, both conventions having deferred their nominations until the last day alyear ago the only charge which the ingenuity are of his oppments could inspire was the cavilling criticism that he had sought the office. In the light of his record as Governor it cannot now be denied that he was eminently qualified for the office, had a right to aspire to it and has deserved a renomination. The remaining candidates on the Republican list are strong men, popular in the State and well trained in public affairs. Only one nomination was contested, and that only in the friendliest way. While on the Republican side there are evidences of harmony and good feeling, the Democratic factions headed by Honey, McNally and Carroll are not pulling together. While a compromise ticket has been nominated the party is rent with discord and suffering under the grievous affliction of having too many local bosses for so small a State.

If the Republicans are defeated in April it will not be through lack of organization or the weakness of their candidates, but through the demonstration of their strength. They succeeded in preventing the election of two Republican Congressmen last November by sideboth the regular trains. They are aiming to him. Unabashed he answered: "To obey lature. Mr. Metcalf may have a motive of his say." Simple, but ch, how touching! own. He is a renegade Republican, who does factions of Providence, Pawtucket and New- few questions." So "Corneel" consents. We port, yet secretly desires to lend support to the had expected it. To quote from a Democratic Free-Trade cause and to strengthen President | contemporary : "This is just what we predict Cleveland's Administration. For this reason ed a year ago." We congratulate the Conhe is displaying great energy as a Prohibition- necticut Democratic State Committee. ist, and is hoping to pull free wool over the eyes of Rhode Island voters.

The deferred Congressional elections are a warning to the manufacturing interests of the State that they cannot afford to allow the spring elections to go by default as a contest purely of local concern. The present Congress will inevitably take up the tariff and attempt to revise it on Democratic lines. Rhode Island, while a small State in territory and populati n. has immense masses of capital invested in woollen, cotton, iron and other manufacturing industries. Its Representatives in the House will be called upon to vote on a measure affecting every large factory now in operation within its borders. Rhede Island is the last State in the Union which can afford to have its fully developed and highly prosperous industries misrepresented at Washington. Last year the State was carried by a united and thoroughly organized party which rallied to the defence of the Protection system. The Republicans can repeat this good work next month if they will brace themselves for a resolute and uncompromising stand for their principles. It is not a year when Rhode Island's wits can safely go wool-gathering after Free Trade under the disguise of Prohibition.

" CORNELL" CONSENTS.

Something very touching happened at the Hartford Club one evening last week. There was a gathering of statesmen in the clubhouse. Not a large assembly in point of numbers, but one that for learning, ability, devotion to the principles of reform and willingness to answer the people's call to any position above town constable was really "way up." Ex-Judge Lynde Harrison had been giving a dinner to that rising statesman, Elias Cornelius Benedict, of Greenwich, Conn., nights during warm weather, and of Broad-st, and Fifty-first-st, in this city the rest of the year, except when voyaging in his steam yacht Oncida on the stormy sea. Elias Cornelius Benedict first began to irradiate the Connecticut horizon about a year ago, when he was chosen delegate-atlarge to the Chicago Convention. The Connecticut Democracy were having at that time hard luck. Having one branch of the Legislature, they had been trying for more than a year to run the State with it. They had succeeded in stopping all legislation and getting themselves into a tangle of litigation which was expensive and embarrassing, and the State Committee with no quick assets on hand was contemplating a blanket mortgage on the future. Mr. William H. Barnum was missed as never before. ' The Constitution was in danger, and the lawyers who had been hired by the Democracy to maintain it were clamprous for their pay. At this crisis, immediately after Elias Cornelius had been chosen delegate-at-large, the state of the exchequer was broken to him gently. That statesman rose at once to the occasion and pulled his checkbook. "Maintain the Constitution," he said, "at any expense and send the bill to me. The committee fell on his neck and began calling him "Corneel." They have been very fond of him ever since, and now they always call him "Corneel." He was one of the Presidential Electors. He is very intimate with Mr. Cleveland. He and Mr. Richard Watson Gilder and Mr. Joseph Jefferson used to sit up nights last summer at Buzzard's Bay exchanging confidences about poetry, Chicago Gas and the modern drama until they all felt quite en-

Ex-Judge Lynde Harrison is the leading Democrat of Connecticut. That is to say, he so ranks under the new rule adopted by Mr. Cleveland in forming his Cabinet. He was a Republican until a few days or weeks before the election. We believe he came out for Cleveland a few days after Judge Gresham's conversion. Being fresher, he ranks Gresham as a leading Democrat. That fact, we presume, escaped the President's notice when he was selecting his Secretary of State. The Judge, if we rightly remember, was one of the counsel employed by the Democratic party to maintain the Constitution. In that relation he necessarily became acquainted with the gentleman who so promptly drew his check to defray the expense of maintaining the Constitution, and could not help admiring him. We do not understand, however, that this dinner check. That probably did not enter the mind

couraged.

it can come out flatfooted against home rule in things pertaining to politics very few statesmen are so free from mercenary considerations or feelings of mere gratitude as ex-Judge Harrison. It was unquestionably because of a community of feeling and opinion upon the great political issues of the hour that the Judge paid this tribute to Elias Cornelius. In their strenuous and uncompromising hostility to trusts and corporate monopolies they stand together like Siamese twins on the Democratic platform. The interest of Elias Cornelius in Chicago Gas may have occasioned some misunderstanding of his position on this subject. but it is believed that no one has been more willing than he to strip himself of his holdings of that stock rather than come in collision with the courts, if the price was satisfactory. As to Judge Harrison, no member of lowed by law. The Republican Convention the Connecticut Legislature who has ever left acted wisely yesterday in renominating Gov- a butten between the Judge's thumb and foreernor Brown, who has conducted a strong, dig- finger has any doubt as to how he stands toward nified and irreproachable administration. A corporate monopolies. On this question they

Two souls with but a single thought, Two hearts that beat us one.

Hence the dinner. Hence the rare assembly of gifted men, among whom were several members of the Connecticut Legislature. What happened was this, as we learn from "The New-Haven Register": "During the night" Elias Cornelius-by that time affectionately addressed by all as "Corneel"-made "some informal remarks" about the great Democratic victory and the part Connecticut had in it, of which he said he was very proud. At this crucial moment some one at the board nominated "the gentleman from Greenwich" for Governor. That was the moment when everybody should have seen "Corneel." He just waved it away. He "never had any ambition in that direction," he said, and added, "with an emphasis characteristic of him," that he preferred to be in the ranks as a soldier where he could shoulder a gun" rather than to activity of the Prohibitionists. That party has be "an officer carrying a sword." It was just been making a determined fight under the like him. Reminds one of Caesar. Then some leadership of Mr. Metealf, a man of wealth and one said: "What is the first duty of the genuan influential citizen. While the Prohibition ine soldier?" To which "Corneel" replied, as ists have no expectation of electing their State, promptly as if at a Civil Service competitive Congressional or legislative ticket, they con- examination, "To obey orders." Then said sider the conditions favorable for making a the inquirer: "If the people of the State demanded that the soldiers should carry a sword instead of a gun, what would be the duty of the soldier?" This was a "sockdologer." but tracking a sufficient body of voters to block Corneel's presence of mind did not desert repeat this performance next month and to orders." And then the questioner, conscious throw the election of Governor into the Legis- of his triumph, said: "That's all I've got to The Register" feelingly remarks: "There was not like to train openly with the Democratic a heap of significance and suggestion in these

THE BIGAMY MOVEMENT.

The practice of bigamy is having, for son. reason, universal attention on the part of the men of this country at present. The epidemic cemed to begin with an Ohio man, who had five wives and got five years in the penitentiary, though this precedent of one year for each wife has not been followed, since in the next case, which was reported from Michigan, the man had only three wives; still they will be deprived of his support and comfort for no less than eight Then followed an Iowa man with a half dozen helpmates scattered about the country, and after that came the bigamous deluge, with cases reported from every State in the Union, and with wives hurrying about on every train to keep appointments for prosecuting too industrious hus The movement calminated two weeks ago with a man in South Carolina, who was brought into court and made to face twentythree wives guthered from Maine to California When the case of this man was first opened there were only twelve wives present, but two others coming in the Judge looked out of the window and observed three more approaching from the direction of the railway station, and remarked that it would probably be advisable to adjourn court till after the arrival of the 2 o'clock train, to give the back counties a chance to be when six firm, determined women alighted at the

depot and inquired the way to the courthouse. The present marked movement in bigamy is interesting to the student of human nature on account of the number of difficult questions which it brings up. We never hear of a woman being brought into court after having wandered about the country and married a number of men. Why is this so? The hasty may answer that it is because women are not so anxious to get married as men; but this would be an injudicious reply for the hasty to make, as one plain South Carolina man cannot accumulate twentythree helpmates without considerable willingness, if not enthusiasm, on the part of the women of the country to enter into the blessed state of matrimony. Can it be possible that the answer lies in the opposite direction-that men are tempted to go about marrying right and left because it is such an easy thing to do? Perish the thought! For proof that women have no desire to marry we have only to look at neighboring New-England. The number of unmarried ladies there shows beyond doubt that women are not anxious to secure husbands. What, then, is the cason that men so frequently make large collections of wives with apparent case, while women never seem even to attempt the accumulation of husbands in sufficient quantities to attract the attention of the courts? We are inclined to think that the secret lies with the men who are doing the widespread marrying; we do not believe that every man need flatter himself that he could start out and get together enough wives in six months so that the jury would have to stand up that they might all have seats. We believe if the matter is investigated it will be found that these men who go about mak ing their lives a wedding ceremony have som hopelessly bad habit_drink, let us say-and that their wives all married them to "save" them. Woman's enthusiasm for saving man through marriage is too well-known to need comment. We are of the opinion that many New-England women, apparently committed to permanent spinsterhood, could be induced to marry by bringing forward a man for whom the outlook for saving was uffleiently discouraging. Of course this view of the matter makes it highly altruistic and noble on the part of woman, but this is precisely what we have always held woman to be-noble and altruistic, and a universal joy forever.

The thought occurs to us, Will the advent of the political control of the country by woman, which must of course soon come (if crinoline can be warded off), be marked by any change in the laws relating to bigamy? Will they be repealed? Of course while a man is in State's prison he cannot be married, even if it were to save him from a dozen bad habits. But if the law is done away with, it will ill become man to make a fus-

Dorman B. Eaton, the well-known lawyer, and Robert Graham, the General Secretary of the Church Temperance Society, have drawn up state ments in advocacy of the anti-poolroom bill which has been prepared by the Society for the Suppression of Vice, and which has been introduced by Senator Saxton at Albany. The passage of this bill would make the reopening of the city poolrooms impossible. This legislation is desirable in every way. to honest man can say a word against it, and no honest man has. Now upon Mr. Croker and Mr. McLaughlin must rest the responsibility of its passage or its defeat. It is well known that all the State Senators and Assemblymen from this county represent Mr. Croker and not the voters

of New-York. All the Democratic Senators and Assemblymen from Kings County represent Mr. McLaughlin and not the voters of Kings County. If Mr. Croker and Mr. McLaughlin will give the signal the Saxton bill will pass, and the metropolis will not be again afflicted with poolrooms. two Democratic leaders ought to yield a little to the moral sense of the community and give orders that the bill shall pass.

Friends who have, within the last week, ordered copies of The Tribune Almanae are informed that a few days will elapse before the copies they have called for can be mailed to them. The supply on hand is stated will simpler arrangement would have left greater opportunity to bring out the deep and tender sentiment that the changes in the United States Government, caused by the retirement of President Harwith which the interview between Wotan and Bruenn with which the interview between Wotan and Bruenn which will be the control of the control ment, caused by the retirement of President Harrison and his Cabinet, and the inauguration of the new Administration and Congress.

The bill which provides for the establishment of an epileptic colony has already passed the Assembly and the Senate Finance Committee is to give a hearing upon it to-day. This is one of these humane measures in which politics plays no part, which ought to pass upon its merits by a unanimous vote. It was introduced by the State Charities Aid Association, which secured from the last Legislature the passage of an act providing for a commission to select a site for the colony in It meets with the approval of the State question. Board of Charities, the State Commissioner in Lunaey and the State Association of Superintendents of the Poor. In fact, so far as we are aware, it has encountered no opposition in any quarter. On its third reading in the Assembly it received the solid support both of Democrats and Republicans. The amount asked for is moderate, \$125,000 for the purchase of the eligible site which has been selected and \$25,000 for improvements. The legislation is urgently needed, and is free from objectionable features, so it is to be assumed that at an early day the Senate will concur in the action of the Assembly and send it to the Governor.

Hail to Richard Croker, King of the Turf! If Mr. Croker, master of Tummany Hall and ruler of New-York City, cannot keep the poolroom closed, no one can. It is probable that he will do so. His turf kingdom rests upon the bounduries of the big racetracks, and the poolrooms interfere seriously with the revenues of the jockey clubs. Let the poolsellers beware of King Richard!

At the cost of another 400 men starved to death, a fresh discovery of considerable geographical importance to the world has been made in the Dark Continent, which year by year is being forced to yield up her secrets, though not without the expenditure of a vast amount of life and treasure It has now been established that the great Central African Lake Tanganyika is in direct communication with the Congo River. The credit of the dis covery belongs to M. Delcommune, who, starting from Lake Tanganyika, followed the course of the River Lukuga, which flows out of that great inland sea to the point where it joins the Congo, of which it may be considered as one of the most important arteries.

It looks as though the friends of the abolition of capital punishment were not as numerous just yet as they might be down in Connecticut. bill providing for the abelition has been killed in the lower House of the Legislature of that State by a vote of 125 to 54. It is reported that a similar bill which is pending at Albany is likely to die in committee.

After a good deal of vacillation and discusions, which have extended over a period of nearly two years, the Pelgian Government has finally decided that the new Electoral Reform bill shall be based upon the principle of household suffrage. In making this announcement, Prime Minister Beernaert recalls the fact that even the most advanced Radical party in the Legislature accepted a few years ago the electoral disqualification of illiterates, and proclaims the necessity of some guarantees of electoral independence and capacity, which would be lacking were the Government to pecede to the demands for universal suffrage.

The more the public learns about the proposed botanical garden the more certain is the assurance that this project will be carried to a sucessful issue. The public spirit and practical interest which some of our leading citizens are Yet in one group of pictures which hangs near the manifesting in connection with the enterprise are most encouraging. They have not only contributed liberally themselves, but they are mak- at Zandaam"; No. 15, "Market Boats of the Viga, City ing personal efforts to influence others to sub- of Mexico," and No. 57, "Venetian Fishing Boats at sorth also A million dollars is the sum which it is hoped to secure, and everybody interested will have a chance to contribute to it. The more the better, though it is the part of wisdom to obtain just as many big subscriptions as possible before asking for smaller ones. The result will be one in which New Yorkers will be able to take as great pride as they take in Central Park.

PERSONAL.

The late Dr. Andrew Peabody, according to Dr. Edward Everett Hale, was looking over some ac cumulated papers one day, when he discovered that he cannitated papers one day, which is discovered that he was \$40,000 richer than he was the year before. Thereupon he wrote to the assessors of Cambridge, asking those officials to impose a tax on his property accordingly. Yet nobody ever suspected the good Doctor of insanity.

Herr Alois Gald, a painter of note, and once pro fessor at the Munich Academy, recently committed suicide by hanging, in despondency over his impaired health. He had experienced several strokes of paraly-sis, and his eyesight was falling. His condition was known in artistic circles in the capital of Bayarla, and assistance was delicately tendered to him. He refused it, however, and then disappeared, only to be found dead.

The collection of books, manuscripts, paintings and drawings once belonging to Bayard Taylor, and prosented by his widow to the public library of West Chester, Penn., is jealously guarded by the librarian. Chester, Penn., is jealously guarded by the librarian. It will soon be arranged for exhibition. Among the books are forty volunes, which were well-thumbed by the great American traveller during his journeys on the other side of the ocean, and most of them contain his autograph, written when he was a boy. Beyond the books and manuscripts, the directors of the sibrary prize the old knapsack in which many of the volumes were carried as the owner trudged along the European roads seeking new sights and preparing his famous "Views Aloot." The leathern bug is well worn, and it and the strap which holds it have almost parted company.

" Uncle Jerry" Rusk's official successor in the Agri cultural Department, Secretary Morton, who is a practical farmer, declares that he can husk more corn in given time than any man west of the Missouri River a given time than any man west of the Missouri River.

"I think nothing of busking 200 bushels in a day
when the weather is propitious," he says. In a
"shucking match" with ex Senator Van Wyck, of Xebruska, a few years ago, Mr. Morton claims to have
beaten his rival badly in a stretch of six hours. The
prize in that contest was a sorrel colt, which the secretary still possesses.

Ex-President Harrison, while out on his recent gunning expedition, was the object of much interest and attention from the residents of the region through attention from the residents of the region through which he passed. This incident, among others, oc-curred while he was on a railway train coming into Peoria. A fellow-passenger, one of the fair sex, ad-dressed him, saying: "I beg pardon; but are von President Harrison!" "No, madam," was his reply; "I am Benjamin Harrison, of Indianapolis."

The Kalser of Germany was about to dictate nessage to a stenographer for Caprivi over a telephone last Saturday when a thunderbolt came Into the central office and prostrated the two persons on duty there. It is considered a wonder that the electricity played no pranks with the imperial tele-

yer, against whom charges have been made that be used undue influence with the father of his divorced wife in order to obtain control of that person's property, and that he did not faithfully perform his property, and that he did not faithfully perform his duty as executor of his father-in-law's will, makes this reply, pending a judicial hearing of the case: The power of attorney was drawn at Mr. Reading's own request, when he was in the full possession of his mental faculties, but was physically ill, and when negotiations for certain property rendered it needful to vest such power in some one. Mr. Reading recovered from his illness later, and then executed the codicil to his will about which there is complaint; this codicil was drawn by A. G. Richey, the testator's life-long friend, who wrote the original will and had performed other legal services for him. The provision for an annulty for Mr. Reading and the transfer of the property to Mr. Gazzam was canestly requested by Mr. Reading and his daughter, then Mrs. Gazzam. And the accounts were fully audited, with no expression of disapproval, when Mr. Gazzam withdrew voluntarily, and in spite of protests from some of the acirs, from the position of executor. MUSIC.

MR. FRIEDHEIM'S FOURTH RECITAL The growing appreciation of the social merits of

Mr. Arthur Friedheim was attested again last night by the number of persons who attended his fourth by the number of persons who attended his fourth recital of pianoforte music in the Madison Square Concert Hall and the applause which rewarded his efforts. The programme was an unhacknessed one for the greater part, and began and ended with transcriptions from Wagner made by Mr. Friedheim. On the first of these, a sort of fantasia on the last scene of "Dig Waiknere," we are unable to bestow much praise. There was manifest in it, so it seemed to us, too great a striving to attain effects peculiar to The supply on hand is exhausted. A the pianoforte and to display volatility of finger, hilde and the god's words of farewell are surcharged. The transcription of the overture to "Tannhaeuse" is more amenable to planistic treatment.

The other numbers of the programme were Beat hoven's senata quasi fantasia in C sharp minor, Contain Ballade in A flet and sonata in B minor, Liggs "Benediction de Dieu dans la solitude," and Balais, eff's fantasia "Islamey." The Beethoven soneta seemed least sympathetic to Mr. Friedheim. seemed least sympathetic to Mr. Friedleim, He played it as if under restraint, so much so that to sobriety of sentiment, especially in the lovely middle movement, made it almost monotonous. Another recital will take place at the same place next Tucclar, when all of the music will be compositions by Link in which Mr. Friedheim is at his best.

THE NORDICA CONCERT COMPANY.

A most attractive concert was given at the Mude A most attractive contert was given in white Hall last evening, by the Nordica Operatic Concert company, and it was attended by an audience which silled the hall completely, and expressed unqualided approval of the excellent programme offered. Mms. Lillian Nordica, who heads the company, sang in the first part an aria from Gounod's "La Reine de Sabel and was most enthusiastically received. Emil fire charm from "Die Walkure." Giuseppe Del Puente sang a romanza from "La Traviata," Mme, Sofia Scalchi won great applause with "Nobil Signer," from "The Huguenots" and Italo Campanini had the same fortune with an aria from Gluck's "Iplicate
in Aulis." Each of these artists was loudly recalled
and aroused new enthusiasm by additional efforts. The vocal portion of the first part of the concert ended with the sextet from "Lucia di Lammermoor," sung by Mme, Nordica, Miss Louise Engle, Signor Campo Signor Del Puente, Signor Boyer and Herr Fischer.

Signor Del Puente, Signor Boyer and Herr Fischer.

The singers were assisted by the Symphony Orchestra conducted by Walter Damrosch, which played the introduction to the third act of "Lohengrin," Tschalkowsky's nudante for strings and "The Spinning Wheel of Omphale," by Saint-Saens. The second part of the concert consisted of the third act of "Faust," the garden scene, with Mme. Nordica as Marguetta, Mme. Scalchi as Sichel. Miss Engle as Martia, signor Campanini as Faust and Signor Del Puente as Mephistopheles. The efforts of all the artists engaged were most carnest and most able, as was to be expected, and met with the appreciation which was their due, The programme was most excellently arranged to appeal to the taste of the audience which was present and was most successful in doing so. of the concert consisted of the third act of "Faust,"

GERMAN QPERETTA

The Conried Ferenczy Operetta Company at the Amberg Theatre last night gave a performance of trauss's "Fledermans." The operatia is one of the most bewitching in the whole Viennese list, and though the comedy is from the French, there is the happlest union conceivable between the words and he music. The performance was decidedly uneven, being much stronger on its dramatic than its musical side, but it was heartly enjoyed by the nudience.
The popularity of the old work was evidenced by the
size of the nudience.

MR. COLMAN'S PICTURES AND CURIOS. Mr. Samuel Colman appears at the Fifth Avenue

Art Galleries in the dual character of painter and collector. As a painter he has been known to the public for a long time. Since 1802 he has been an cademician, and many of the exhibitions in the old galleries on Twenty-third-st. have contained pictures of travel from his brush, deliberate, carefully worked of the lates of scenes all over the world, from Mexico to Naples, from Holland and France to Long Island and the Pacific Coast. It has been characteristic of these paintings to please more by their color than by any other quality, and yet to provoke the charge that they made all corners of the earth of the same hue. The eighty-six paintings assembled now renew the old experiences, pleasurable and otherwise. For The controlling sense underlying Mr. Colman's work, as it underlies his habit of selection in the buying of porcelains and stuffs, is a sense of color which seither unmeasured nor common. His taste is nothing if not delicate, and would not unnaturally be expected, therefore, to guide him not only to color of good quality, but to a sure perception of differences of tons. entrance to the exhibition, a group composed of No. 58, "spring Day in New-Hampshire"; Anchor," he has endeavered distinctly differing color notes, and has not perceptibly varied the key through the entire series of studies. For precision of form Mr. Colman has never been remarkable, and it is not surprising to find an indeterminate, woolly outline in his work, whether he be reating the human figure, architecture, landscape of shipping. This exhibition shows that it is as futile, or very nearly so, to expect straightforward and clearly defined color from him. He has it now and then. He has it in No. 5, "Paradise Pond"; No. 17, "In the Afternoon, Irvington"; No. 46, "In Genesee Meadows and No. Co, " Haystacks, Sawmill Valley, Westchester," a handful of small and really charming studies of American landscape. He has it hardly anywhere else. The pretensions to subtle atmospheric effect, involving delicacy of tint, in pictures like No. 21, "Naples, from Pausillipo"; No. 28, "Clearing Off After a Shower-Near Grenoide"; No. 35, "Sunrise on the Adriatic" and No. 43, "Moonrise—Venice," amount to nothing, and the result is both forgy and cold. The explanation seems to be that Mr. Colman has found in a certain sickly tone of blue and in a tawny scale running from dull red to a brown of the sort for which a para may be cited most readily from the pictures of Michel. qualities which appeal to him and to which he must ilways return. Leaving out the blue those qualities have often appealed to his public. But he seems unwilling to sacrifice his favorite lane, and while it is frequently possible to find in his pictures passages wherein the richness, depth and quality of his rusels and similar dark tones are pronounced and very creimble to him, it is seldom that one of his picture escapes the blight of the diseased and unaccountable color to which we have referred. It is unaccountab because in the light of experience and study of scores of other paintings of the same subject a tone such as he has put into No. 57, "Venetian Fishing Boats at Anchor," for example, is, to put it curtly, impossible. Venice has a capricious atmosphere—every one know that—but in spite of the variety of its moods the effect in this picture leaves one sceptical.

No attitude of scepticism could be maintained at

to the rightness of Mr. Colman's taste in regard to Oriental curios. The contents of the few cases which are arranged about the gallery appear slight coord when some of the great collections which have been sold here are remembered, but a close survey of the discovers that the majority of the objects were not wisely acquired. Distributed among the cases Mr. Celman has some beautiful pieces of powders fine (No. 8), decorated turquoise (No. 46), coral (Sm. 71 and 62), cafe au lait crackle (No. 26) and tea care (No. 16), and with these glazes one or two equals fine bits of cloisonne, like No. 88, a curious old spart wase, and No. 90, an antique Chinese dagger. are some good inros in the collection; some good swords, of which Nos. 238, 239A, and 240 may be swords, of which Nos. 238, 239A, and 240 may be specified; an interesting group of twories, including four finely decorated boxes—Nos. 159, 160, 161 and 162—and some miscellaneous objects, such as No. 94, an old silver sake pot, and seven or eight Japanese steel spears, for which collectors are likely to dispute with warmth. Finally, Mr. Colman has a quantity of oriental stuffs, unusually good as the less magnificent hangings of the East go, and forming a feature of the exhibition which is to be strongly recommended, though separate pieces do not call for separate noise. The sale of the curios and paintings begins at the Fifth Avenue Art. Galleries next Monday afternoon, and holds its last session on the evening of the 20th.

NOTES.

At the Holbein Gallery, No. 576 Fifth-ave, there will be sold, on Thursday and Friday evenings, a collection of oils and water colors by Gustav Romin, a young swedish pupil of Hans Gude, who came to this country less than a year ago. He is a marine painter who works with a free, decisive hand, and has a feeling for color which only needs to be chastened some what to win him wider recognition. At present it leads him to the painting of rather crude, violent effects, effects which it must be admitted, however, are much more violent when he is dealing with reciprocast subjects, whose textures he has not yet meatered, than when he is content to get his inspiration from the sea alone. Then he is still disposed to empinalize too strongly, but his violence is not repulsive. He has vigor and freshness.

An exhibition of pictures by Mr. George H. Smille NOTES.

An exhibition of pictures by Mr. George H. S. has been opened at the Keppel Gallery, to an Evert Van Mayden's exhibition, and a collectic new Dutch water colors may be seen at the Mod Gallery from to-day until April 8.